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VOL. VIII.—NO. 6.

MAY-DAY.

## The Socialists of the Land Speak Out Unterrified.

Despite Attempts by the Police in Greater New York to Prevent it, the Socialists of the City Utter their Creed of Universal Peace—Resolutions that Encourage the Oneness of the Working Class of All Nations and the Oneness of the Capitalist Class.

The May Day celebrations held this year in America were certainly a historic event. To have a political party that is so genuinely true to principle that it will not bend before popular insanity, brought on by deep-laid capitalist conspiracy, is so novel a thing that the attitude of the S. L. P. in holding, despite the inhuman war craze, the language of peace will some day be appreciated as a spectacle inspiring to future ages. The celebrations were held in a large number of towns. In New York preparations had been made during two months for a monster demonstration consisting of a parade and open air meeting. The meeting had to be held in doors and the parade was forbidden—by the police on the ground that "outsiders might create a disturbance." At all headquarters, where parades were to assemble; at ferries, that were to bring them over to Manhattan, strong detachments of police had been massed to prevent the forming of lines, and at Union Square, the police dispersed all gatherings.

Before the Might which the working-class has placed into the hands of the capitalist class, there was nothing but to yield—for the present. The brutal arrogation of censorship powers, together with the denial of the constitutional right of peaceful assemblage are but additional straws laid on the back of a camel that at no distant day will, having won the political power with the ballot, settle scores with these gentry.

The indoor New York meeting having had to be arranged upon only a few hours' notice fell far below the dimensions that the open air meeting would have assumed. Nevertheless the addresses delivered by the speakers among whom was Comrade Martha Moore Avery, will not readily be forgotten and of lasting effect will be the resolutions adopted. They were as follows:

WHEREAS, in 1889, May Day was designated by the Paris International Labor Congress for annual demonstrations of proletarian Solidarity, to be held simultaneously in all parts of the world;

THEREFORE, we class-conscious working people of America in mass-meeting assembled, hereby send fraternal greetings to our fellow toilers of all races and nationalities, now indissolubly united under the banner of International Socialism and irresistibly marching in their respective countries to the conquest of the public powers.

GREETING to our German Comrades, who by their indomitable spirit and admirable discipline drove from power the giant despot, Bismarck, and now, two million strong, are paralyzing all the reactionary forces of Central Europe.

GREETING to our French Comrades, who within the past four years have upon labor issues wrecked three capitalistic ministries, forced into retirement a plutocratic President of the Republic, and by a vote of 1,400,000 carried 29 cities and 1,200 towns.

GREETING to our Belgian Comrades, who forcibly wrested from an ultra-conservative parliament the right of suffrage until then denied to the dispossessed classes of their country; then followed up this first victory by a vote of 460,000; and are now deliberately preparing to take in their own hands the reins of government.

GREETING to our Italian Comrades, who by their valiant struggle against the infamous Crispi, culminating in the election of fifteen Socialist deputies, cleared the way for the Social Revolution from the Alps to the Etna.

GREETING to our Austrian comrades, who also recently wrested from their feudal Government the franchise, wielded it in the interest of the working class, thereby conquered fifteen seats in their national Parliament, and forthwith made the voice of Revolution heard in that Hall.

GREETING to our Comrades of Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Poland, Russia, Roumania; and last but not least to those of England and Ireland.

GREETING, in short, to every corps, large or small, of that vast army of class-conscious proletarians, which today holds in check the military tyrants of Europe and commands peace among them until their own doom shall be sealed by the inevitable issue of the raging battle between International Capitalism and International Socialism. And here we re-echo with intense gladness the recent prediction of Jean Jaurès, that Capitalism will survive a few years only—if it does survive at all—the bloodstained Nineteenth Century.

On this occasion, rendered especially momentous by the present state of war between this country and Spain, it is our imperative duty to give our Spanish brothers, in particular, a public assurance of our unalterable devotion to those great principles which on the coming day of Socialist triumph will at once put an end to all human strife.

(Continued on Page 4)

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## THE PEOPLE.

Published at 184 William Street, New York

EVERY SUNDAY.

## TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance:

One year.....	\$0.50
Six months.....	0.25
Single copies.....	0.02

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office on April 6, 1891.

## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential).....	2,068
In 1890.....	12,821
In 1892 (Presidential).....	21,167
In 1894.....	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential).....	36,564
<b>In 1897.....</b>	<b>55,672</b>

We have limbs like our masters;  
our hearts are as large as theirs;  
they are tens, we are thousands.  
Cry of the Brittany and Normandy Slaves.

Eugene Sue.

## WE ACCEPT THE PLEA.

The May Day parade and open air mass meeting, arranged by the Socialist Labor party of this city, fell through this year. It was "forbidden" by the Chief of Police. The ground for that action is in itself a May Day demonstration—at least in so far that it represents the reverse of a medal, the reverse of which bears the stamp of the aspirations that give birth to the May Day celebrations.

The May Day celebrations foreshadow the day of peace on earth and good will among men; they imply the present inhuman state of affairs based upon class distinctions, and this, in its turn, based upon the capitalist system of production; finally, they imply that the class that is called upon to promote and establish civilized conditions is the Working Class, while that class that is now in power and whose outward blossom is the Police, Militia and "Government" of to-day—the Capitalist Class—is the class responsible for and interested in the continuance of existing barbarity. These, in short, are the principles that underlie the May Day celebrations.

What, then, is the reverse of that medal, as demonstrated by our Chief of Police? He first sought to induce the Organizer of Section Greater New York to give up willingly all open-air demonstration; then, failing in that, he sought to obtain a pledge that the speakers would hold only a certain language failing in that, too, as the Organizer denied him the right of censorship or fitness to exercise it, even if he were elected therewith, he decided to prevent the demonstration, giving his grounds therefor. Were these grounds that the Socialists were wrong in principle or aim? No! Were the grounds that the Socialist demonstration would start disorder? Yet again no. The grounds he gave was that the public feeling was just now so inflamed, that, from the outside of the parade and mass meeting, disorder might, could or would start. In other words, he admitted that the ignorance, stupidity and rowdyishness of non-Socialists, i. e., his own class, was such that from that quarter disorder, greater than he could quell, might arise.—We accept the plea, and admit the fact.

In the mean time the Socialist Labor party of the land in general, and Section Greater New York, in particular, places on file the offence, together with the plea, of the Chief of Police, to be some day, and sooner than later, taken from the file—and acted upon.

## TOUCHING HEROISM.

The news from Madrid draws a picture calculated to set to shame many a "patriotic" heart now afloat in this country. It tells how, upon the tidings of the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Manila, despite the valor and intrepidity of the Spanish soldiers, the Queen Regent organized herself into a tableau: threw out her chest, threw back her head, crossed her arms over her breast, and, sweeping her surroundings with her eyes, exclaimed:

"I am aglow with patriotic enthusiasm; I feel upon me the martial glory with which the Spanish soldier has covered Spanish honor. My spirit can never be daunted so long as I can rely upon the bravery of a single Spanish soldier."

This "patriotic" Queen Regent, heroically standing up and facing the enemy's cannon—away beyond reach, with overflowing magnanimity allowing the Spanish soldier to stand between her and danger; undauntedly relying upon her good cause—so long as others are willing to bleed for it; and taking herself the glory with which they cover themselves—is not such a picture fit to set to shame many a "hero" and "patriot" of our own Printing House square here in New York. Which of them all can do better, or go further?

We know of no scene in even the best of the opera bouffes of either Offenbach or Gilbert and Sullivan that approximately equals this in drollery; nor any scene in even the most tragic episodes of any tragedy yet set upon the stage that is more shocking. The mixture of the two—idiotic drollery and blood-stained tragedy—surpasses even the justly celebrated scene in Romeo

and Juliet, where the distracted nurse breaks out in laughter over the corpse of the sweet girl that has fallen a victim to the sordid violence of the two warring houses in fair Verona.

## TAKE NOTE.

The Federal call for the enlistment of regiments of the National Guard brought out not a few interesting facts.

The New York Seventh Regiment refused, to a man, to enlist. The knowledge of what this regiment is, and the reasons its leaders give for their action throws valuable light upon the case.

The Seventh Regiment is called the "crack" regiment. It is composed of the sons and relatives of leading capitalists. Its motto is "Law and Order and the Protection of Property." The occasional scandals that break out in its midst, due to the rarity of marriage in its ranks, the discoveries of thefts practised by its leading lights, as, for instance, when its member Manwaring was, quite recently, caught stealing his sweetheart's ear-rings; none of these affect its standing; on the contrary, all of these help to interpret what it means when it says: "Law and Order, and Protection of Property."

What it means by this motto, is, furthermore, made clear by some of its official acts. Not many years ago, this regiment issued a circular to the public, its special public. The circular was an argument why the Legislature should not stint appropriations for the militia in general, the Seventh Regiment in particular. It was argued that a large mass of poor people was springing up that endangered "Law, Order and Property"; this point was illustrated pictorially by a map of New York City with only a thin line of white in its midst (representing the "Law, Order and Property neighborhood"), while all around were deep and broad black patches, representing the workingman's quarters. To keep these down, and thus protect the "Law, Order and Property" of the Manwaring class—such is the purpose of this "crack" regiment's existence.

The refusal of the Seventh Regiment to enlist in the army against Spain was, accordingly, to be expected. But the regiment did not propose to leave any doubt on the subject. Its patriotism being questioned, some one in authority explained that it would be unwise if the regiment left New York, seeing that "it might be needed at home to suppress labor riots."

The Seventh Regiment stands self-photographed. It is there only to fight unarmed workingmen, shoot down children and women, as it did during the Brooklyn trolley strike. Against such a foe it is at all times ready to prance forward and be brave, all the more as it thereby protects the rubber class of society against the robbed; but against the Spaniard, an armed foe, that is too dangerous a step for the valorous Manwaringites. Whether the regiment will re-consider its determination, now that the Spanish Manwarings are found to have been robbing the Spanish Government and appropriated to themselves the funds intended to arm the Spanish soldier with, remains to be seen. At all events the war has helped to make clear the close affinity there exists between the several divisions of the Manwaring class. Whether of Iberian or of American birth, the Manwaringites are there to plunder the people.

## QUITE NATURAL.

The cable from Europe brings the news that the German Government is not at all friendly to us, and is quite friendly to Spain. This has given rise to the question, Why is this so?

The answer is plain, but only to those who are not affected by the prevailing St. Vitus' dance of "patriotism." These know why McKinley declared war; knowing that, they can understand why the German Kaiser would also like a war.

McKinley declared war not because he wanted to fight Spain but because his class needed a war, with whom was a matter of secondary consideration.

Spain was picked out because she furnished a handy pretext. The McKinley class has an election on its hands. This fall Congressmen are to be chosen.

There is danger of a Bryan victory.

A war always tends to strengthen the chances of the administration in power. Hence a war was needed by the gold standard capitalists to take the political wind out of the sails of their silver standard capitalist competitors.

The sugar trust and similar interests certainly pushed for war, but they were not enough to bring it on. The pending Congressional elections did.

Now then, that is just the case with the Kaiser. He also has an election on his hands. It is to come off next month, and it is burning his hands like a hot potato. He would have dissolved the Reichstag a year or two ago, but his investigations showed that a new Reichstag would not be an improvement on the present one; he would lose one set of enemies but only to gain more and a worse set of foes in the Reichstag; the Socialist delegation there would increase. But now the Reichstag expires by limitation; a new election must be held; and the horizon is black for the Kaiser—as black as for McKinley, with the only difference that

the election cloud that threatens the Kaiser is one that is benevolent to civilization, seeing it is thoroughly impregnated with Socialism, while the election cloud that threatens McKinley is one no better than himself, seeing it is but another manifestation of capitalism, to wit, Bryanism.

It is, accordingly, quite natural that the Kaiser, too, should be anxious for a war—for a thing that is best calculated to side-track burning political issues.

## POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The war journals are now having their innings: before war was declared the anti-war dittos had theirs. The anti-war journals, interested in Spanish bonds, and their pockets stuffed with American securities, oppose war on the pretence that it was "unpatriotic," but on the real ground that in case of war their American securities would drop, and, along with them, the Spanish; in order to keep war off they uttered deserved denunciations against the war papers, showing that all the claim of these to "patriotism" was false, their real object being to promote sensations and horrors so as to stimulate the sales of their dirty sheets, and also mature their Cuban bonds into cash.

Since war was declared, the "patriot" journals of the anti-war variety have had to pull in their horns. The furor raised by the war was too strong for their false pretences; only honest convictions are proof against a popular outcry or popular insanity. The anti-war journals by degrees began to eat their words. That was the chance of the pro-war worthies to get their innings on their quondam "tradesmen." The New York "Journal," not one of whose stockholders will go to the front, except, possibly, as Field-Marshal in the Commissary Department, hastens to improve its opportunity to get even with its anti-war doubles, and does in an article entitled: "Convex Brains and Concave Waistcoats Attention!" Thus runs the article:

"War has been officially declared by the Congress of the United States. 'Have you got that in your convex brains, you human white rabbits with concave waistcoats? Has it got through your dull gray matter that this is a fighting country?' Do you remember how you yelled and screeched and took on when you were told in this newspaper that this country would and must fight?"

"Do you remember what you said and how you denounced American decency in your white-blooded hired papers? Can you recall your miserable talk of arbitration and commercial interests and all the other, paltry arguing that came out of your pocketbooks?"

"Well, get this into your slanting foreheads, beneath the thick layers of fat and skin and skull."

"You have changed your minds now, you agree with us that America had to fight. You admit that you were acting and talking like Copperheads, or you ought to be convicted of treason, according to the laws of decency, and hung up to kick for a while."

"But we have not uttered a peep to tell of your fear of fighting. Under a rabbit's skin there is a rabbit's heart, and you will sit tight in your burrows and pray that no recruiting ferret may get in. Poor, little whining critters, you truly are."

But, once under this momentum, our pro-war "patriots" can not contain themselves. The same paper, always smelling powder at a safe distance, and wading in blood in comfortable parlors, proceeds, in a subsequent article, as follows:

"We would not be at all surprised if a big war should wind up this century, said war finding all the people who speak English like Christians fighting the parlez-vous and other people of strange lingo."

For crass ignorance, savage cruelty, narrow-brained and narrow-chested Jingoism, this passage, coming, moreover, from a concern that issues and makes money from a paper in the "un-Christian" German language, distances anything of its sort in existence, and exhibits the length to which the putrid capitalist brain and petrified capitalist heart will go.

With tiresome iteration, and tiresome evasion of the real point in question, the Alva, Mo., "Farm Record" editorializes thus:

"When the public mind becomes sufficiently educated to the benefits of direct legislation, and it sees clearly the benefit which such a system would confer on the people there will be such a demand for it that no power on earth can prevent its accomplishment."

In the meantime the question remains, What is there in the referendum itself and of itself to inspire a knowledge of social questions? Annually, the Genius of the nation asks the workingmen in November: "Workingmen, are you satisfied with the laws that have been enacted? If you are, endorse them by re-electing the class that passed and enforced them. If you are not, show that class under and elect your own." And what have the workingmen done?

They have answered "Yes" by re-electing the class that oppresses them. The annual elections are a sort of referendum. In what way would a detailed referendum do any better? In none.

It is not the ballot itself—whether as we have it or otherwise—that does the trick; it is the knowledge back of the ballot. It is insensate to agitate to-day for a referendum; the whole article, reproduced above,

that alone can make the ballots effective.

Furthermore, to-day the referendum would be additionally valueless. We are living under the capitalist system. That system means a tangle of conflicting interests. The laws passed are for that reason complicated to the extreme. Even men whose business it is to understand them disagree. What ability will the majority of the voters have to understand those laws and intelligently pass upon them. The workers have to spend most of their time in earning a living. It is absurd to demand of them to give judgment on the complicated laws that are passed.

A truce of this quackery.

If the "evidence" given by the Labor Fakirs in their trade journals and speeches were in the nature of the evidence given in Court—UNDER OATH, is there any of them that could escape subsequent conviction on an indictment for perjury? Hardly.

Here, for instance, is the Gompers-Strasser, Indianapolis, Ind., "Cigarmakers' Official Journal" for last April with this bit of "evidence":

"We have evidence in hand that shows the most of their members [Pioneer Cigarmakers of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance] are ex-members of the Cigarmakers' Union, who were expelled for stabbing in the Seidenberg & Company strike."

"The Committee," which reported that expelled members of our union had been organized into the Pioneer Cigarmakers' Alliance, did so on its own responsibility, and had no such instructions from our union; the statement was false."

Perjury is a felony punishable in this State with imprisonment for as long a term as ten years. What chance would Gompers, Strasser, Perkins, Brown, Prince, Modest and several others, connected directly and indirectly with this article:

"War has been officially declared by the Congress of the United States. 'Have you got that in your convex brains, you human white rabbits with concave waistcoats? Has it got through your dull gray matter that this is a fighting country?' Do you remember what you said and how you denounced American decency in your white-blooded hired papers? Can you recall your miserable talk of arbitration and commercial interests and all the other, paltry arguing that came out of your pocketbooks?"

"Well, get this into your slanting foreheads, beneath the thick layers of fat and skin and skull."

"You have changed your minds now, you agree with us that America had to fight. You admit that you were acting and talking like Copperheads, or you ought to be convicted of treason, according to the laws of decency, and hung up to kick for a while."

But miserable wretches, they are desperate protectors of a desperate, crumbling cause.

On Thursday, the 28th instant, 48 hours before the annual May Day demonstration of the Socialist Labor party of Greater New York and vicinity, there appeared under the heading "Socialist Renegades," the following article in a New York paper:

"The mass meeting and parade of the Socialists in Union Square next Saturday evening is to be made the occasion of a pro-Spanish and anti-American demonstration. The parade and mass meeting is held every year, and is held ostensibly for the purpose of reindorsing the shorter workday movement, but really to agitate for the principles of the Socialist Labor party. The "Volks-Zeitung" prints an editorial headed 'Friend and Foe,' and in it declares that the Spanish and American Socialists are one in blood and spirit. It said that there is no difference between Spanish and American capitalists, and that the common purpose of both is to oppress the workingmen. The editorial is of the usual Socialistic tapeworm length, and concludes by appealing to the Socialists to publicly express their sympathy for the Spanish toilers at the shorter workday demonstration on Saturday, and to do this in spite of American feeling and sentiment. The heroic struggle of the Cubans for political liberty is not even considered, and the assertion is made that the Spanish and American workers can have no interest in a war between the two nations."

"Many of the Socialists are indignant over the article, and say it will lower the cause in the eyes of organized labor. Hundreds of Socialists threaten to stay away from the meeting, or, if they attend, to denounce the party for its advocacy of the cause of Spain. They say the speakers are placing themselves in a position of danger, and that they will surely be mobbed if they dare to denounce the Cubans and Americans. They are trying to impress upon them the unpopularity of their move and its danger.

"The police are making extra preparations in the event of a riot or hostile demonstration, and the Park Commissioners, who issued the permit, may prohibit the meeting altogether."

There is no special point in the fact that the article appeared in a capitalist paper. Of course it did. The special point lies in the class of capitalist paper that published it. What special class of capitalist paper was it and what its name? It was the policy-shop "Daily News," a Bryan Democracy paper!

That the McKinley, or gold standard papers should beat the drum "patriotic" and try to browbeat the people into a war furor is natural. Such excitements usually redound to the benefit of the party in power; that, indeed, is the purpose of the war: Insure a gold standard administration, insure the defeat of the Bryan standard. Already more than one Bryanite in Congress has "tumbled to" the trick, and is "kicking." But what shall be said of the inherent poltroonery of that Bryan paper, that can be so far cowed by its political adversaries as to become more McKinley than the McKinleyites, and do, what these have not yet thought of doing, to inflame popular prejudice—to its adversary's profit?

The battle is to Right.

The whole article, reproduced above,

bears the filthy earmarks of the moral turpitude of its policy-shop source.

Contrast that with the manly stand of the small Socialist corps, holding aloft and all the more firmly by reason of the fierce storm now raging all around it—the banner of its exalted, humane and scientific principles; contrast that with this poltroon Bryan paper whooping things up to the detriment of its own party, and cowardly trailing its colors for safety!

The Cleveland, O., "Citizen" gives this interesting comment upon a recent "victory" of Gompers:

"The local butchers are not bubbling over with enthusiasm on account of the adjustment of the long-pending difficulty with the Armour Co. of Kansas City, and they ridicule President Gompers' flamboyant boast that 'we won a victory.' It is pointed out by a prominent member of the local union that not a single concession was won, and that the agreement entered into sacrifices the strikers, and is, in fact, a complete surrender. The Armour people say that they have not been, and are not now, antagonistic to the organization of their employees for the bettering of their condition, and that they have always been ready to meet union committees to adjust grievances.

For this reason Gompers raises the boycott and talks glibly about

## DISMEMBERMENT OF CHINA.

Address Delivered in New York, April 3,  
by James Allman.

He rose, and went for that heathen China.  
Bret Harte.

China, an empire older than either Greece or Rome, with its civilization antedating by centuries the dawn of occidental history, and its government coeval with the construction of the Egyptian Pyramids, will soon be thrust by the money-eager hands of the organized European plutocracy, or blown by the guns of its governments, into the domain of ancient history.

Animated by a desire to divert, by a display of "Jingoism" abroad, the minds of the German people from Socialism at home, and prompted by his anxiety to find a foreign market for the commodities of his capitalist subjects, the German Kaiser, with the name of God in his mouth and a gun in his hand, has sworn, with the assistance of the Russian despot, to "civilize the Chinese," and as a result, factories, sweating dens, tenement houses, brothels, and churches will soon spring up amid the pagodas, tea-gardens, and bazaars of the golden realm of Cathay.

The dismemberment of the most ancient of nations is fraught with portentous importance to all who closely study economic conditions and their changes; but, before considering its relation to the social and industrial economy of more capitalist countries, it will be necessary to recount briefly some events which within recent years have accelerated the latest and greatest capitalistic land-grab.

Protected by its far-reaching wall on the west and north-west and by its hermetically closed ports all along the sea-coast; isolated by its remoteness from Europe, western Asia and northern Africa, where our civilization is and has been centered, China, even after Marco Polo explored it and described it to Europeans, remained an "unknown country," save for the description of such writers as Du Chaillu, and the cursory visits of a few missionaries.

## EARLY DISMEMBERS.

The first forcible inroad made by a modern European power was that of the English, who, in 1841, at the conclusion of the Opium War, seized upon the province of Canton. France soon followed suit and occupied Cochin-China, and the celestial empire was thus partly opened to European intercourse. Nevertheless, that conservative country remained to a very great extent an unknown quantity in the political and social problem. The Taiping Rebellion in 1857, in which Gen. Gordon, who died at Khartoum in 1885, participated as a leader of the loyal army, demonstrated the then military spirit of the Chinese to a great extent, and this, coupled with the vast extent of its territory and its teeming population of over three-hundred and fifty millions, tended to deter European powers from any attempt at conquest.

Gradually and insidiously since that time, Russia has asserted her sway over the Asiatic regions to West of China, Persia and Tibet; and England and France have acquired new colonies in Tonquin, Siam, Burmah and Cambodia, with the result that by the summer of 1896 China found herself in awkward proximity to the mightiest of the European powers.

Then it was that Li Hung Chang, the Bismarck of the Orient, perceiving the precarious position of his country, made his tour, the object of which was to arrange diplomatically a "qui pro quo" in the form of commercial concessions in exchange for military and naval protection and a defensive and offensive alliance with either some leading European power or the United States.

What success attended his efforts is not definitely known, although it is rumored in diplomatic circles that England obtained the preference.

## THE WAR WITH JAPAN.

All his calculations, however, were overturned last year by the unexpected outbreak of the war with Japan. When that progressive and recently and rapidly Europeanized people defeated the almond-eyed Celestials in every engagement, both naval and military, and eventually concluded a short, vigorous, and victorious campaign by marching upon Pekin, the capital of the Chinese Empire, the spell of the ages was broken, the veil of mysterious seclusion was rudely rent with the sword, and China lay exposed in all her effete helplessness to the avaricious eyes of the European capitalists and their servants the kings, the Kaiser and the Czar.

The sudden assertion of what purports to be nominal suzerainty, but what is in reality actual possession by Russia and Germany of Chinese territory, is the logical sequence of the Japanese war.

## CHANGED CONDITIONS.

With Mongolia and Manchuria on the north, and all the territory on the west, welded to the same power by the completion of the Trans-Siberian Railroad; with all the lands to the south, including the Malay Peninsula, upper Burmah, Mandalay, Cambodia, Siam, Tonquin, Cochinchina, and Canton, in the hands of the French and the British; with all the islands along her sea-coast, Hainan, Formosa, and Port Hamilton, controlled by France, Japan and England, and with the Gulf of Pechili, (from the eastern extremity of which Pekin lies only 170 miles inland) commanded by the Japanese, who have seized upon Port Arthur, and the Germans, who recently captured Kiau Chou (ports which are situated, the former on the northern, the latter on the southern point of the narrow strait which separates the Gulf of Pechili from the Yellow Sea); when further we consider that the Japanese Archipelago extends along the rest of the northern part of the Chinese coast, we perceive that China is completely surrounded by foreign and hostile nations. Its position is the same in fact as that in which the United States would be if the Western States as far as the Mississippi, and the States of Indiana, Michigan, Northern Ohio, New York, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine were in the hands of one hostile power; Mexico and the Peninsula of Florida, with the State of Georgia, controlled by two other mighty nations; and if there were scattered along our Atlantic seaboard a number of islands, each occupied by a foreign power as a station for its war vessels, and if Cape Charles and

Cape Henry at the mouth of the Chesapeake were occupied by the fleets of two hostile powers, so that Washington, situated as it is on the Potomac, would be at their mercy.

## FAR-REACHING ECONOMIC RESULTS.

It may be asked, what has this to do with economic and industrial affairs? A moment's consideration will demonstrate its important relation thereto. The Chinese, without the assistance of machinery, have certainly achieved undertakings which equal those of more inventive peoples. Their Great Wall and their vast and far-reaching canals are evidence of their skill in engineering, and their dexterous blending of vivid colors is more than any European can achieve. Now, if their ingenuity, their numbers and their patience are rendered a thousand times more productive by being used in conjunction with the improved machinery of modern Europe, does it not follow that in the near future they may become the wealth-producers, the workers, of the world, and displace most of the Caucasian labor now employed?

## FUTURE OF CHINA.

The average wages of Chinese laborers are equivalent in money value to three cents per day; the number of toilers willing to work for this amount to about 150 millions, nearly one-half of the population of China. Now, the total number of prospective workers in other parts of the civilized world does not approximate this number. One of the results of the inevitable Europeanization of China will undoubtedly be the erection of factories there, the very building material being cheaper and more plentiful and the labor necessary for their construction being also plentiful and cheap. When erected, improved machinery will probably during the first years be imported, but even this, owing to their manual dexterity and their mental ingenuity, will soon be made by the Chinese themselves; this machinery will be fed with raw material which will be cheaper and more plentiful than in other lands, and will be worked by labor the cheapest and most plentiful in the world, with the result that the world market will soon become filled with cheap Chinese products, the vast army of the unemployed increased beyond endurance, and the occurrence of chronic crises rendered more frequent and devastating.

## EFFECT UPON THE REST OF CIVILIZATION.

The Gerry law, passed in 1892, may prohibit the immigration of cheap Chinese laborers hither, but no law can prohibit the importation of the products of that labor. The capitalists who, by regulating distribution and transportation, control production and manufacturing (vide railroads and coal mines), will soon, by localizing their manufacturing industries in China, thereby obtaining a plentiful supply of the cheap-labor, be enabled, owing to such low rate of wages and price of raw material, to pay the cost of transportation plus any tariff, no matter how high, and still undersell the home-manufactured products of Europe and America.

Another factor which will tend to the promotion of industrial disorder under the conditions which we are contemplating, is that, the standard of living being lower in China than in any other country, and is not being probable that it will be considerably raised by the influx of European capitalists, the Chinese do not and will not consume as much in proportion to what they produce, as do the workers of America and Europe: HENCE AN IMMENSE INCREASE IN PRODUCTION WILL NOT BE ACCOMPANIED BY A CORRESPONDING INCREASE IN CONSUMPTION, and this consideration, coupled with two other consequent effects, the driving out of business of many small struggling manufacturers in Europe and America, and the consequent want of work among those hitherto employed by them, will lessen still more the demand for the increased supply of commodities. The result will be a panic which will equal in its disastrous effects that of '93, and may even mean the changing altogether of our economic conditions.

Lest some may imagine these conclusions to be merely the "excited conceptions" of an "illogical Socialist," I add an extract from an interview with Senator Teier, which appeared in the January 2nd issue of the "N. Y. World," in which he expressed himself as follows:

## SENATOR TELLER'S FORECAST.

"But that is not the worst of it. If this dismemberment occurs, the people of what is now China will become the producers for the whole world. A competitive production and trade will be introduced against which neither we nor any other people can successfully contend. THE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE WHOLE WORLD WILL BE CHANGED. The people of China have a greater power of production than any other like number of people. All they need is to be aroused and to have their efforts properly directed. Inspired by the enterprise and energy of Germany and Russia, they would become the producers of the globe, and would produce so cheaply there would be no competition. The country is immensely rich in natural resources, it has great mineral wealth, a territory suited to diversified products, and a population capable of the greatest skill and industry and habituated to a mode of life which would enable them to do what no other people could."

## MARX' THEORY.

With that part of South Central Africa which even within twenty years was a blank upon the map, marked "Terra Incognita," (Unknown Land), warming with colonists; with China, a country that needs no colonizing but only occupies almost in the hands of the capitalist class, one is almost compelled to admit that the organized capitalist class own nearly the whole earth, and that we have arrived at that industrial status prophesied in 1867 by Karl Marx, in Chapter XXXIII, Book VII of "Capital," viz.: "Hand in hand with this centralization or this expropriation of many capitalists by a few, as it develops on an ever-extending scale, the co-operative form of the labor process, the conscious technical application of science, the methodical cultivation of the soil, the transformation of the instruments of labor into instruments of labor only usable in common, the economizing of all means of production by their use as the means of

production of combined, socialized labor. THE ENTANGLEMENT OF ALL PEOPLES IN THE NET OF THE WORLD MARKET, AND WITH THIS THE INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER OF THE CAPITALIST REGIME."

Wherever monopoly and capitalism goes, there goes with it its antithesis, collectivism and Socialism. When within a few rapid years the heathen Chinese will find himself no longer working for himself and for with some small employer, using only the crudest of tools in small isolated workshops, but working in common with hundreds or thousands of his fellow-drudges in conjunction with European-made machinery, in large factories and mills, owned by a world-ruling clique of masters, one of whom he probably will never see, then will even these most passive and submissive toilers become, to again quote the words of the Marx (same chapter), "disciplined, united and organized by the very organism of the process of capitalist production it self."

## SOCIALISM AND CHINA.

Their concentration in large numbers will mean the exchange of their views, and hence an enlargement of their minds; the obvious fact of their all working together for the smallest pitance themselves and creating vast profits for a corporation; the sudden bringing about, in short, in their industrial condition what it has taken nearly a century to effect in ours, will mean that the unknown quantity in the social problem has become certainly Socialistic.

Let international capitalism enter China; marching in equal step with it will be international, revolutionary Socialism.

## Poisoning For Profit.

Admirers of the present chaotic system—or want of system—of competition never tire of asserting that the interests of all are best served by each individual pursuing his own ends. Of course, in order to hold this view, it is necessary to ignore a great many awkward facts. We have to forget that the pickpocket and the burglar, the cheat, and the swindler pursue their own ends to the injury of other people, and that they are not generally regarded as entirely conducive to the common good. Also it is convenient to forget that ships are sent to be lost, that property is wilfully destroyed, and lives wilfully sacrificed for purposes of private gain. There is scarcely any catastrophe which involves loss and suffering to the community at which some private enterpriser or the other does not chuckle, or which does not bring grist to his mill. Indeed, it is a well-known fact that all kinds of catastrophes are deliberately planned because the injury of the many is the advantage of the few. In the most common everyday concerns of our lives, however, the fallacy of the individualist theory can best be seen. Admittedly, even when illegal, is still a clearly recognized form of competition, and shoddy clothes, bosh butter, birch tea, chicory coffee, and numberless other abominations are its fruits, and people are poisoned wholesale as a result of the beautifully natural working of a system which secures that individual profit best assures the public.

"Colonel, Colonel, we must not dream; we should not be too sanguine," said Debs, with a Pecksniffian smile. "Don't paint the glory in too glowing colors. We should leave something besides our unpaid bills to time." However, we must select the 25th of December as the day. Think of the joy and the happiness of all men when they awake and find the Co-operative Commonwealth in their stockings!"

"But," said the aforesaid seeker after truth, "what do we get out of it?"

"Ah!" said the Colonel, "that is a very delicate question to answer, but you will probably get out of it. If that is not satisfactory, you can divide what is left. In case nothing is left you must see that it be distributed according to justice and equality."

Before any one could stop him Myron Reed fell in a fit and recited a poem, which the "New Time" ought to pay for.

The S. D.'s and the "New Time" reformers shook their heads wisely and said that epic proved that their movement was an international one; only some few countries and races were well left out.

Here Mr. Debs mildly waved his arms and many said it was a good speech.

"Step right up," he yelled, "and see our combination goldbrick and knock-out-drop, patent reversible, self-adjusting political party. It is so simple that it can be understood by a child. Easy to take, effects sure; money back if you want it; avoid all substitutes. Socialists made while you wait; large orders delivered cheaply and without delay. I, I am Eugene V. Debs. I AM AN EVENT!"

"Well," said the Colonel testily, "even if you are Debs, you might tell them who I am. Every one in this party is on the same plane, and as one of the owners of the plane I refuse to be over-looked."

"Neither of you ever forget yourselves," the disturber remarked; "but would you mind telling me what are your aims and objects?"

"No, sir; I would not mind. We aim at everything and object to everything. Thus we break away from those narrow minded bigots who really know what they want. We are a universal party, and we exclude no one; in fact we are in the business to take every one in."

"Yes," said Debs, "and on the ever glorious 25th of December!"

He got no further. The Colonel rose in all his dignity, and pointing the finger of scorn at him, hissed forth: "Think of your record!"

Gene frowned aloud, but he made three salams and said: "Think of the name for honesty which you haven't got."

"Honest name," said the Colonel: "Bah!"

The effect was electrical. The crowd present rose as one man and ordered their favorite. The Colonel paused in dismay; he tried to recall the fatal word; he tried to fly. Too late, too late; the bouncer, bung-starter in hand, was watching him. All unaware, the Colonel had invited the crowd to take a drink. He must pay.

(The above tale is bad enough to have been copyrighted by S. S. McClure, but it isn't, so we use it without their special permission.)

FRANK MACDONALD.

Stoneham, Mass.

Syracuse, N. Y.

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THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, MAY 8, 1898.

## THE DEBATE.

NEW YORK CITY, April 24, 1898.  
Debate of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union (A. F. of L.) versus the General Council of Shoe Workers (S. T. & L. A.), at Teutonia Hall, 16th street and 3rd avenue, New York City, April 24, 1898.

Participants:  
John F. Tobin, and  
Frank A. Sieverman,  
representing the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union;  
William L. Brower, and  
Daniel De Leon,  
representing the General Council of Shoe Workers.

The meeting was called to order by Miss Katie Pryor, Secretary of the General Council of Shoeworkers.

MISS PRYOR:—This meeting has been called to discuss the question, "Which is the better organization for the shoe trade, the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, or the American Federation of Labor, or the General Council of Shoe Workers, of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance?" I introduce as the Chairman of the meeting Comrade Harry Carless, of Newark, N. J.

CHAIRMAN CARLESS:—Fellow Workmen—I have been asked to preside here this afternoon. It has been intimated to me that it is unnecessary on my part for any remarks whatever to be made; but simply to state here that the speakers this afternoon will follow in this order: first, Comrade Brower, representing the General Council of Shoe Workers; then John F. Tobin, representing the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union; Comrade Daniel De Leon, representing the General Council of Shoe Workers, and Frank A. Sieverman, of Rochester, representing the National Shoe Workers' Union—30 minutes each. And then at the close—the rejoinder—the order of speaking will be reversed. John F. Tobin will lead; next William L. Brower; next Frank A. Sieverman, and last Daniel De Leon—10 minutes each. Now without any more remarks I shall call upon William L. Brower.

BROWER: Mr. Chairman and Shoe Workers—The General Council of Shoe Workers was organized on May 1, 1892. There was no central organization of the Shoe Workers prior to 1888, until the Council was established. During 1892, we had trouble in Cousin's factory. That trouble could have been won had the factory remained true to the organized shoe workers at that time. During 1893, the Council took up a line of work to stop the quarrelling of the various factions of shoeworkers in the East, and succeeded, in 1894, in bringing about a conference of those warring factions, until they organized a General Label Committee. After they were organized a question arose as to representation and so as not to create any confusion we immediately stopped communicating with them. Also in 1894, there is not a shoeworker in this town but knows that a strike took place in John J. Latteman's factory. This strike was caused by seven different grievances, one of which was that the superintendent had suggested to sisters of the union immoral practices as a means to make up for the reduction. This strike lasted for seventeen weeks, and during that time a number of people took the places of those that came out. Various discussions took place among the organized shoe workers, until a conference was held in the city of Boston in 1895, and there the Boot and Shoe Workers' organization was established. Prior to the establishment of the Boot and Shoeworkers' Union, one of the delegates here to-night wrote me to request the Council of Shoe Workers or locals to attend that Convention; and in part he says, going on to speak of new trades-unionism, that the old rut that all organizations of shoeworkers had been started in was one that he did not care to see the new one started out in. In reply to this communication, owing to the action of the various councils of the East, I told him that we did not think we would be represented at the conference. This conference was held. The people that represented the new trades-unionism were defeated, just as the Council of Shoe Workers of this vicinity anticipated when that organization was to be launched. In the next communication I received from one of the speakers here—I mean Mr. Tobin—he says, "Keep your eye onto us and see whether what you predict will be fact or not." Well, the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union was organized. What did they do then to continue or try to build up their organization?

In the city of Lynn there had been two strikes just before the organization of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, the strike of Flynn's and that of Faunce & Spinney's. The various organizations of the city of Lynn were under a mutual agreement, whereby if one had trouble, the others would stand by it. When this strike occurred, the Shoe Workers agreed they would never go back until such time as the strike was won or a satisfactory agreement should be arrived at by the organization. Notwithstanding that agreement, the organization that went into the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, and which were part and parcel of that agreement, organized those who took the places of the strikers. The organization of the Boot and Shoe Workers of the city of Lynn ever since that time amounts to nothing.

After this trouble of the Shoe Workers in the East and knowing of the difficulty that was transpiring there, we made up our mind that we had taken the correct stand and still remained true to the organization that we were attached to at that time, i. e., D. A. 49, K. of L. While remaining true to that organization, we answered the various calls from the East whenever there was trouble there by keeping the men away as much as we possibly could; so much so that No. 32, the Lynn Lasters' Protective Union, sent a communication to the council, extending a vote of thanks for the assistance we had rendered them. Also in 1897, when there was trouble in Plant's factory and they were trying to get cutters in this part of the country to go on and take the places of people there, another communication came and they thanked us for the assistance we gave them at that time.

After the Washington General Assembly of the K. of L. and after we saw then that the Knights of Labor was not the organization we should continue with, we came back and reported

to our people; each organization met and decided to repudiate the acts of the General Assembly, and of the officers also, and we then helped to organize and affiliated with the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance. We realized that it was necessary to place the plan of the organization of the shoeworkers in such a position that we could go to the shoeworkers that were unorganized and appeal to them to organize on a basis where they could receive some direct benefit; and from that time we have advocated the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance; but neither did the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union develop in progressing lines, nor did they use the Council of Shoe Workers in the same manner that we had used them up to that time. When some of our members went to Syracuse they wrote back to us that those people refused to recognize them. Our committee came back and reported, and said it is a shame that we cannot have the organized shoeworkers of New York recognized by people outside. Why was this? In the second report of the Boot and Shoemakers' Union the National Secretary of that body made certain recommendations, and among them was one in relation to cards. At that convention this resolution was adopted: "No organization shall recognize the card of the National Boot and Shoe Workers' Union that is not attached to this Union; provided it shall be left to this Union to decide whether or not they shall recognize the cards of persons going outside of the jurisdiction of the Boot and Shoemakers' Union; provided they are members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union." This caused considerable trouble; but there was a city in this country that did refuse to recognize that. Sister Nason's attitude in the Convention of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union demonstrated clearly that she recognized new trades-unionism; she sent us transfer cards and she returned them; when our members went there she accepted us on transfer cards; so both organizations worked in harmony. On May 6, 1897, the Secretary of the Council, Comrade Pryor, received this letter from Sister Nason: "I finished my labors of two years here to-night, and I must say it has been one of the saddest disappointments of my whole life. I expected too much, perhaps, or perhaps was not capable of carrying out what I wanted." Why? Because the Boot and Shoe Workers of the City of Haverhill were almost gone to pieces. There are two of the largest shoe centers in this country, i. e., Haverhill and Lynn, both of whom turned to pieces from, I suppose, the advancement of capital, which they were unable to understand from the "teaching" they received from the general officers.

I will now come back again to the city of New York. We proceeded here carefully and took in people, told them what they were joining, and asked them whether they were satisfied with the obligation which we gave to them, which is very simple, and also told them that they could never expect to better their condition by economic action only. These members recognized it to a great extent, and the various lectures which we have had on the floor have been attended by the members quite well.

Last November, the 23d, Latteman's shop, which had disorganized to a great extent the shoeworkers of this city, sent word requesting me to call at Mulberry street, 248 I think the number was, as they wanted to organize. I went there and found men who had gone in during the strike of 1894 among the crowd, and I said to them: "Boys, I will organize you, but I cannot take in those who are under discipline by the council." Among the names appear those of Casper Wigglesey and Gibson Greenberg, both of whom turned in during that strike, and a fellow named Giuseppe Napoleano. I spoke to them, and said they could hold a meeting on a Saturday. I told them all that were right we would take in; the rest I wanted to submit to the Board for their action. On that Saturday I found that the printing trade was quite interested in organizing the shoeworkers. The position that I had taken in Mulberry street had proven to the shop's crew that the discipline which the Council held over them would be enforced, and they wanted to shirk it. I also found in conversation with Tobin, Mr. Ross, one of the greatest scabs that ever walked the city of New York, a man that left the shipping department to take the strikers' place during Latteman's strike, and was the prime mover in organizing Mr. Tobin's Boot and Shoe Workers' Union that we have in New York to-day. Mr. Tobin never inquired as to the material he was organizing; he went on; and his organization was established. What do we find this organization does short time after it was established? It was well known among the shoeworkers that we were about to raise wages in Weill's factory; the employees, in order to enforce the demand, had to strike. The following Saturday, I walked Mr. Clark, of Mr. Tobin's organization, and informed Mr. Weill that it was an outrage to think that his employees should ask for an advance in wages after his drummers had secured orders for the season. He also said that the Council amounted to nothing; that he represented the only organization of shoeworkers in this country. He came up to where we were meeting, and he says: "I come up here to organize you"; and the people said: "We are organized already."

On the 25th of March members of the Boot and Shoe Workers went in there and asked for jobs. I am able to prove to-day that members of Tobin's new organization did so. Mr. Clark came around at different times trying to persuade the people, but notwithstanding all his persuasive powers the members thought the Council was an organization good enough for them, and did not propose to change.

Now, Comrades, coming back to what we believe is the proper organization. Is there a body of men, is there a shoeworker to-day who can look over the various forms of the organization of our craft, and say, where we are organized upon economic lines only that organization is going to be a success? If they can, I will say for one I have not found that one in the district of New York. They all have to admit that the powers of the government are used every time that the toiler attempts to do anything to better his condition. This being a fact, and after our experience in the Knights of Labor, after

the Shoe Workers' experience in the International Union, after their experience in the Lasters' Union and other organizations that have preceded the ones in existence at the present time, was it not quite likely that they could not be trapped a second time? Is it not also a positive fact that the very men who oppose the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance to-day will tell you to-day that there is only one party for the people, and that it is by the combining of political action with the economic action, and that only, that they can succeed?

I wish to call your attention to Mr. Tobin's remarks in an article that he wrote in 1895: "The old style pure and simple trades union is unable to cope with conditions as they now exist, as the strike and boycott which are against the manufacturer or combination of manufacturers will fail, for the reason that the great army of the unemployed will not follow, they not being attached to any organization, and it being impossible to attach them. They are on the verge of starvation, become scabs, and if only allowed to work for a short time they serve to break the backbone of any strike." Those are his own words. The old organizations of the East had leaders who traded in the various political parties for positions, which cannot be denied, men who led the National Unions climbed each and every one into some political position either with the Democratic or Republican parties. Mr. Tobin was correct when he made those utterances, and still to-day he goes out and advocates "union label," "abolition of the State prison laws," and things of that kind, without saying a word about holding to the only class-conscious political party in the land, when he knows full well that the other political parties of to-day will never give to the wage-workers those rights, for they are led by men who represent capital, men who represent capitalist interests, men who represent everything in opposition to us; and yet he advocates merely these props of the capitalist system trying to make his hearers believe that he can accomplish great results by such means! I do not believe in such methods. I believe it is useless to advocate economic measures unless we come out straight, strike straight from the shoulder and say: "Boys, there is only one political organization for you to-day; you have seen the Democratic party in power; you have seen the Republican party in power; you have seen what they have done for you; those who were in the city of Brooklyn know what they did for you in the Brooklyn strike; those who have heard of Hazleton know what they did there, both in the Democratic and Republican party; and since we have these lessons so plainly before us, when Mr. Tobin advocates political action, is there any use to do so without clearly mentioning the Socialist Labor party? If they say there is, it means to leave you exposed to the Democratic and Republican parties, where you will get just what you don't want. I say we don't want anything like that at all. If we want politics, which we do—we should strike out from the shoulder and say we want to use class-conscious politics, and the only party based on such politics is the Socialist Labor party. The Socialist Labor party being based on those principles, having for its ally the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, we contend, as we go forth and preach this doctrine to the toilers of this country, that we will win them away from the trades union which is bolstering up capitalist parties—to a system of unionism that we can rally around, and thereby establish the Co-operative Commonwealth. (Applause.)

When we hear men talk that know that these things are positive facts, and try to dish out old remedies by the tea-spoonful, it is enough to make any one smile and laugh; but such are the methods that they adopt. Some of them will tell you that in our organization we can't get these things in our time because our organization is still small. I want to ask you people here if the men of Cuba had waited until they had organized a great, magnificent army to free themselves from Spain, do you suppose they would ever have been free? Never in the world. Therefore we claim this, that the Socialists of today who are attached to the Alliance, who are teaching other trades, the members of the Alliance who are backed up by the Socialist Labor party, are doing similarly to Ben Franklin's suggestion during the Revolution, and are doing the same as the men in Cuba to-day when they first advocated the liberation of that fair island from Spanish tyranny. Both are on the same plan. Both should be looked at in the same light.

There are a number of other things, Comrades, that I can say, but time is limited in a debate of this kind. I have had to go as rapidly as I possibly can over the various things and make my conclusions as quick as I can, to keep within the limit; but I can say this in conclusion, that it was the aim and the object, and is the aim and the object of the shoe workers of the city of New York to continue on the plan that they have established, and the men that have done wrong to them on economic lines they propose to discipline; and to the people here who have gone into this other organization, men who imagine they have great things to receive from Mr. Tobin's union, and think that in the case of an economic struggle, strikes, etc., great assistance will be given to them, people who believe there is a great army back of them, I want to say that in a short time they will find it is all bosh; they will not get what is promised to them. The sentiments of the shoeworkers and people are changing very rapidly; much more so than the speakers here on the other side will try to make out. The position of the shoe workers, the condition they are rapidly being driven to, is bringing on this change. This is the natural outcome of the system we are living under, the natural outcome of the condition which the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance and the Socialist Labor party are trying to improve and overthrow. (Applause.)

The English translation of Karl Marx' "Eighteenth Brumaire," that recently ran through THE PEOPLE, is now to be had bound in an elegant volume of 78 pages, with Marx' picture as frontispiece. This work is of great value. No Socialist, even though he be no student, and no student even though he be no Socialist, can afford to be without it. Apply Labor News Co., 64 E. 4th street, N. Y. city. Price 25 cents.

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THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, MAY 8, 1898.

# THE DAILY PEOPLE

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Amount Pledged down to May 4th, 1898.

**\$4,575.**

Pledgers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as per printed list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal promptness.

THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.

184 William St., N. Y.

### OFFICIAL.

#### SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary Henry Kuhn, 184 William Street, N. Y.  
NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary Robert Bandlow, 193 Champlain St., Cleveland, O.

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p.m.

#### National Executive Committee.

Session of May 3d, with Comrade Hickey in the chair. The financial report of the week ending April 30th, showed receipts to the amount of \$40.08; expenditures, \$35.64; balance, \$4.44. Comrade Vandernort sends word that he has received a call for nomination to fill the vacancy. Comrade Alfred C. Kuhn, then Secretary of the Committee on Charter and Awards, reported that the design for charter arrived from London, that he will estimate for printing same and be ready to make full report at next meeting. New branch asked for at next meeting. A resolution was passed to call for nomination to fill the vacancy. Comrade Alfred C. Kuhn, then Secretary of the Committee on Charter and Awards, reported that the design for charter arrived from London, that he will estimate for printing same and be ready to make full report at next meeting. New branch asked for at next meeting. A resolution was passed to call for nomination to fill the vacancy. Comrade Alfred C. 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